THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The Reorganization Scheme and How It Is Being Perfected.

WHAT MAY COME TO PASS.

The Democratic Party To Be the Reform Party of the Future.

Reformers of All Parties Welcomed to the Fold.

The democratic politicians of the small fry order. who still try to believe that they are vet a power in the city because they once upon a time did the dirty work of the men whose word was law with them, are rather put out-not to put too fine a point on it -over the way the reorganizers have set to work. without consulting them one way or the other. In fact, the ignorant, iluterate, low-brea scoundrels who always did the bidding of Tammany Hall in the days that have gone by forever, and who generally, as a reward for their ser-vices, got elected Addermen or Assistant Aldermen, or were made sinecurists, with salary enough to enable them to bedeck their showy shirt fronts and stupby fingers with diamonds of the pobble-stone order, seem to have already forgotten all about the last election. Since the first intimation was made that the "party" was to be reorganized without their consent or advice they have drutted about their wards and pooh-poohed the idea, and boasted how they carried this and that district in their vest pockets, just as though weeks ago the people had not thrown them overboard and given them to understand that the rough and soum did not rule in the metropolis. Indeed it would well repay a member of the reform party to make a tour some night of the low dens and corner dramshops in the worst localities of the various wards where the subaltern officers of the old regime now gather o' nights. the same as of old, and listen to the small talks and the big talks they induige in at the expense of the new idea. It is needless to state that the great majority of them, as soon as the Tammany machine was knocked to smithereens, were ready to do the bidding under the same circumstances allowed them by the "Ring;" but the bold stand the reformers took against compromises of all kinds, where the com-promisers depended for their bread and butter on the spoils and divides of the people's money, put an end to their hopes, and as A MATTER OF SOUR GRAPES.

they still affect to look upon all efforts to reorganize the party without the aid of the "bhoys" as a piece downright impertinence. It is a consoling thought, however, for the rank and file of the organizers to know that the leaders of the new party care very little about what these fellows think, what threats they may make or how they may strive to use their influence among the rough and scum to thwart the plans of the negotiators who mean to make of the new party a party that will represent the people, and not the gutters and

back alleys of the town. As has already been stated in HERALD, there is a great deal of senseless talk about the reorganization among those who know very little about the merits of the attuation. However, it will not be very long before the plans of the negotiators will be made public, and it will only then be seen what care will have been taken to secure an organization which will really combine the best elements of both the republican and democratic parties, and at the same time

lican and democratic parties, and at the same time really represent the great mass of the voiers. The nucleus of the new party is, of course, the reform the tendency of the new party is, of course, the reform the mocracy—that is, those men who were that the tendency of the matter was the property of the reform the batterial to the tendency of the tendency is at they were not corrupt agents of the "Ring," will also form part and parcel of the grand combination of the future. It was at first given out, shortly after the late election, that the coming Legislature would, by means of strict partisan legislation, do all in its power to make the most of what some people called "the great republican victory," and leave no stone unfurned until the metropolis was made an out-and-out republican city. There are no doubt, a great many people who will laugh heartily at this "absurd" idea, but it should be borne in mind that that there were a great many people who considered it "absurd" to even mint at the possibility of the overthrow of the "Ring." Yet the "Ring" is a thing of the past, and what was a possibility in one case, provided

work well. "Weby," said the great and unfortunate work well. "Weby," said the great and unfortunate

case may very easily be a possibility in the other case, provided

THE PLANS AND PLOTTINGS

Work well. "Why," said the great and unfortunate "Boss" inmostif the other day, when this "absurd" idea was broached, "the republicans have the power to make this city republican if they only know how to do it. If I was their leader I could do it," Under the circumstances it can be easily understood why the men wao have gone to work on this democratic reorganization business are thoroughly in carnest, and why it is that such efforts are being made on all sides to make it a success. It should be understood, however, that it is not after all a purely democratic affair in all its intents and purpose; for, as has already been demonstrated in the Herald, the party, when organized, will be largely composed of good, well-meaning republicans, who are anxious to join hands with the new departurists, provided the organization can be placed on a basis that will be more of a beopie's party than that of any particular faction or chome. In the first place, it is the intention of the organizers that the good democrats of the city should be able to co-operate together in harmony and to unite at election time in the support of honest candidates as against the bad nominees of every faction or party; but at the same time their plans reach lar

REYOND THE PENDERATIC RANKS, and seek to control that portlor of the republicans

the bad nominees of every faction or party; but at the same time their plans reach lar REVOND THE DESCRATIC RANKS, and seek to control that portion of the republicans who are willing to throw saide party discipline for the sake of helping on the good work of sustaining only good men for office and maintaining the purity of the elective tranchise against all attempts of rings and factions to bring the city back to the ancient style of running the machine. The representative basis of the new party organization is that which was promulgated by the reform democrats at Apolio Hall night before last. That it is the very best that eould be adopted no one who understands what a farce the old primaries were can for a moment doubt. If it is strictly adhered to the good work of selecting good men for office and putting the roughs of both parties under foot will begin where of old the roughs had everything their own war, and there will be no longer any excuse for voters to complain that, no matter now they vote, they have to vote for a bad man. However, whether they will attend the primaries is quite another cuestion.

THE SPOIL HUNTERS.

It is natural that the work of reorganization.

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THE SPOIL HUNTERS.

It is natural that the WORK of reorganization should excite alarm among those republicans who, only looking to the spoils they may get hold of after the Legislature has taken the city in hand, see in it a deathblew to their fondest hopes. They know right went that the city is democratic at heart, and that the late victory at the polis could never have been won without the support of honest democratic, yet they feel that it would be greatly to their interest to take advantage of the democralization which followed the election and to get full possession while the rank and file of the vanquished were still running about, not knowing where to go or what to do. The idea of the reorganization, however, has changed the look of things certainly, as far as these hopefuls are concerned, and they are beginning to find out

idea of the reorganization, however, has changed the look of things certainly, as far as these hopefuls are concerned, and they are beginning to find out that after all the good democrats are not out-and-out republicans simply because they turned out in force a few days ago to help in the good work of Killing Off Democraty. Who were untaitliful to their trusts. The fad is they lear this plan of reorganizing the democracy of the city and the conservatives into a people's party will doubtless spread beyond the metropolitan limits, as it is the incention of the prime movers in the movement that it should, and that the great anti-administration party be in its full strength and vigor in time for the next Presidential campaign.

Of course, in the absence of all definite information as to what the intentions of the committee of Seventy are toward the men who are not members of it, and who are actively engaged in the work of reorganization, it may be of interest to all parties to know that there is no foundation for the rumor that the committee had "gone back" on, or, in other words, determined to pay Sheriff of French their compliments for making that serenade speech some time ago, and that these compliments were to be paid in the shape of an investigation into the way some votes were east in the Twenty-first ward, and all this with the view of preventing the Senator from taking his seat. It may be that some forks in the committee do not relish the Senator's many though they may look

his mind. Even, however, though they may look upon him simply as a tool they made good use of to seit their purposes, there is no good ground for the rumer that they intend to block Jimmy's way to Albany.

Mr. Thiden seems to be very sanguine that the re-organization of the democracy will be perfected in time to make itself feit at the next election. He

believes that the party is not dead yet, by any means, and that people who believe that Tammany Hail and democracy went down together last election day will find out their mistake. "There is," he says, "plenty of room in the party for all reformers, no matter what party they belong to; in fact, that the democratic party, as the new leaders intend to make it, will be the great reform party of the times. There is but little doubt that, if everything goes on smoothly, the reorganization will be an accomplished fact in a very short time.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Messrs. Vanco and Ransom Contesting the Senatorship-Schemin; and Invende RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28, 1871.

The opponents of Ron. Z. B. Vance and the friends of General Matthew Ransom among the conservasecure the passage of a resolution requesting the for-mer to return his credentials as United States Senator, with a view to elect the latter in his stead. This movement is partially supported by the radicals, who hope that J. C. Abbait, Vance's radical opponent, may gain admission to the Senate in the meantime, on the ground of his having received a majority of the legal votes for the Senatorship, those case for Vance being illegal on account of his political disabilities. Ransom has no disabilities, and would, of course, be admitted at once, and

hence there is a strong feeling in his favor and as mach against Vance.

No withstanding this, however, the resolution asking Vance to resign was laid on the table by a large vote, though it may be brought up again. In contradiction of the report that Vance will not press his claims at the next meeting of Congress, I am authorized by him to state that his desire with regard to the senatorship is simply to hold on until he can get a vote on his petition for the removal of his disabilities. If that vote is against him he will resign promptly. The announcement of this determination in the Highald will probably give a quietus to the schemes of Vance's opponents in the Legislature.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Adjournment of the Ku Kux Trials-Meeting of the Legislature at Columbia-Governor Scott Reviews the Entire Fields of Finance and Politic:-How the State Debts Can Be Paid and the Morality of the People Improved.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 28, 1871. In the Ku Kiux trial at Columbia the day was spent in discussion of the manner of selecting the jury, the District Attorney moving that a panel be sum moned from the body of the district and Reverds Johnson contending that, according to the constitution, jurors must be selected from the judicial district in which the alleged offence was committed. The Court sustained the District Attorney, Mr.

Johnson reserving an objection.
The Court adjourned until Friday, allowing forty.

eight hours for summoning a panel. The General Assembly met at Columbia to-day, when Governor Scott's Message was read. The Governor states the whole public debt to be eleven million nine hundred and ninety-four thousand nine hundred and eight dollars, which statement he knows from a severe personal scrutiny to be correct, nothing being suppressed. He argues that the deprectation of the State credit is due to the persistent threats of repudiation made by individuals and the press for political purposes, without which the debt would not exceed ten mi-lions. He is confident that the State will pay all her obligations to the last cent. He recommends that the Legislature prohibit the borrowing of money or the contracting of a debt to meet current expenses.

borrowing of money or the contracting of a debt to meet current expenses.

He condemns the extra sessions of the Legislature, without which the attacks of the opposition could not be successful. He urges the Legislature to make the session short and economical, and recommends that a fixed salry, instead of a per diem, be given to members of the Legislature, and that numerous offices be notisined; that the salaries of all officials, except judges, he reduced one-third; that the tax on real estate be fessened; that a license system be adopted, and that rice, cotton and railroad tomage be taxed; that bonds of the State be taxen at par in payment of land bought at tax sales, on the title being warranted by the State; that public lands to the value of \$1,000,000 be soid and the State bonds taken in payment.

he reviews at length the causes which led him to ask the suspension of the habeas corpus, as under the Ku Klux law he claims that conculation proved useless and the courts would not act, and that the whites mistook magnanimity for weakness. He declined to call out the minta rewhites mistook magnammity for weakness. He declined to cal out the minuta tecause it consisted of negroes, who would have been shaugatered, and people led to behieve that the conflict was between negroes and whites, instead of between irrends of the government and its occupies. As late as last spraig many prominent citizens promised him their co-operation in the suppression of Ku Kluxism, but they effected nothing; and civil power being exhaused, the Governor applied to the national government to protect the state against domestic violence.

nothing; and civil power being expansed, the Gov-ernor applied to the national government to protect the state against domestic violence.

He approves of the principle of minority repre-sentation, and advises changes in the election law so as to prevent trand, and arges the Legislature so as to prevent fraud, and tirges the Legislature to avoid all unnecessary appropriations, and ne-lieves the Legislature will so act as to prove that republicanism and good government in South Caro-lina are not, as is alleged, inconsistent with each other. The message was made a special order for Monday next.

int and reform, but none on the subject

A KU KLUX DEN.

A United States Assessor and Others Conspiring to Inveigle General Leach to Take the Outh of Brotherhood-An Expose of Their Intrigue.

An examination of alleged Ku Kiux has just been concluded here before United States Commissioner West, in which it transpired that W. F. Henderson United States Assessor for the Sixth district, com promised a case of violation of the revenue law with the defendants, on the consideration that they should implicate General Leach, Representative in Congress, as a member of the Ku Kiux Kian. The Congress, as a member of the Ku Klux Klan. The evidence, which was all given by the government witnesses, showed that the defendants, John Hambrick and William S. Moore, were members of the Ku Klux, having joined the organization in 1869. They had taken the obligation, and Hambrick, who was chief of a camp, invited General Leach to a meeting of the den in May, 1870, at which he landignantly refused to take. He told the body, some of whom had on disguises, that the Legislature had passed a law against secret political societies; that this was one of that class, and he advised them at once to disband.

this was one of that class, and he advised the action once to disband.

Upon this advice the camp subsequently acted and never held another meeting. A number of republicans and Union Leaguers belonged to this den. Hambrick and Moon were recently arrested for violating the revenue laws, when Henderson, the assessor, made the infamous proposition to them as above. After hearing the evidence in the case the Commissioner simply discharged the defendants instead of holding them and Henderson for a conspiracy against General Leach.

A BROOKLYN ALDERMAN SHOT.

How it Happened-His Injury Believed to Be

Serious.

Alderman D. S. Stewart, of the Seventh ward. Brooklyn, was shot about three o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Pearl street and Myrtl avenue, in that city, and his injury is believed to be of a serious it not fatal character. He was attending the opening of a new liquor store by his brother-in-law, P. J. Madden, at the above corner, and joined in the merrymaking for several hours. As on all such occasions a number of the parties present became more or less intoxi-cated and were boisterous, though not inclined to make any great disturbance. Suddenly the report make any great disturbance. Suddenly the repo of a pistol was neard, and the next moment Alde man Stewart exclaimed, "I am shot." A man name James Kelley, who keeps a liquor store

make any great distributes. Suddenly the report of a pistol was heard, and the next moment Alderman Stewart exclaimed, "I am shot." A man named James Kelley, who keeps a liquor store at the corner of Hudson avenue and York street, had been seen flourishing a pistol about in a dranken manner, and, as near as can be ascertained, it accidentally went off and the ball entered the Alderman's side. After his wound had been dressed the liquired man was taken to his home, Keily was arrested and locked up.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCISED.

I knew last evening that Madden was going to have an opening, because I had an invitation to go down there. About mine o'clock i went down to his place. There were a good many of the boys from around the Hall there. All the Madden brothers were there, and there was a good deal of drinking, and some of the boys got pretty well set up. About one or two clocks in the morning I got into an argument with a young fellow. I don't know who he is, but while I was ralking with him Madden came from behind the counter and struck me on the head and knocked me down; I then got up and backed loward the sidewaik I met some friends. A crowd from the barroom had come out after me, and when I got to the sidewaik I met some friends. A crowd from the barroom had come out after me, and when I got to the sidewaik I took my pistol out. I there met some friends, and was about to put my pistol in my pocket when it exploded, and Alderman stewart was shot. When I tound he was shot I took him to Dr. Puller, 21 Clinton street, and then put him in a carriage and sent him to his house. There Dr. Chase pronounced his wound of a dangerous nature. I wanted then to give myself to an officer who had come up with me. Mr. seewart fold me not to do so; that the shooting was accidental, and unat he entirely exculpated me from at blame in the matter. This is all I know about the matter.

MINICIPAL MOVEMENTS.

The Rumor of the Contemplated Resignation of the Mayor Denied.

DISMISSAL OF COURT ATTENDANTS.

Lamentable Instance of the Poverty of the County.

MOBE SURRENDERS OF ELECTION INSPECTORS

The Mayor was at his office yesterday for several bours. A numb r of gentlemen called upon His Honor, but nothing of remarkable public interest transpired. Late in the atternoon and after the Mayor had left there were rumors that the Mayor intended to resign, and that the resignation would be made public in the course of the evening or early to-day. This rumor, which was received with rather more than usual credence because it came from reliable authority, was not trusted very much. The Mayor had not given the slightest lotimation of it, and none of the attendants on alleged by those who were placing considerable confidence in this report that the reason of the Mayor having decided to resign was the annoyance he experienced by the number of candidates for the Commissionership of Public Works, which will be vacant when the resignation of Mr. Tweed is made operative. It was stated that a pressure was brought to bear upon the Mayor for this appointment, notably by Mr. Green, the Comptroller, Mr. James O'livien and several members of the Committee of seventy, all of whom were anxious for the appointment of their nominees. This, united with the continuous abuse that was heaped upon him, had induced the Mayor to quit the civic chair. Those who were best acquainted with the build of the mind of the present Chief Magistrate of the city know well that none of these reasons were sufficient to drive him.

none of these reasons were sufficient to drive nim from the post of duty. As night were on confidence in the truthfulness of the rumor grew less and less. The Comptroller's Office. At this office there was nothing to disturb the even tenor of its way. All the clerks of the office were at their several desks, and there had been no appointments or removals. The Comptroller had discharged ten of the attendants on the Marine and Supreme Courts and the press the names of these gentlemen, because he thought it would be disadvantageous in their obtaining other employment. These remova's, with taining other employment. These remova's, with
the long continued non-payment of salaries
to the large number of officials who are
employed, causes considerable distress and loudspoken complaints. The non-accessibility of funds
for the payment of current expenses reached a
ludicrous point jesterday when it was intimated
at the Coroners' offices that in consequence
of the deficiency in the county funds the
coal for the use of the offices, which was nearly exhausted, could not be renewed at the expense of the
Goroners will wait in a body upon the Comptroller
and represent to him the unjust manner in which
they have been treated for months past by the
county officials and demand immediate redress.

The Corrupt Inspectors of the Seventh Ward. The Seventh ward election inspectors, against whom charges of corruption have been made, have become terrified, and they have signified their inten tion of surrendering themselves this morning to Inc tice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court. Yesterday morning Michael H. Whalen, president of the Edward J. Snandley Association; James Day, 171 Madison street, and Bernard C. Ryan, re-siding at 157 East Broadway, appeared before Justice Bixby, shortly after the Court adjourned, and surrendered themselves to him, they having heard that warrants were out for their arrest. The two first named, Waslen and Day, acted as inspectors on election day at the polinization of the tentic Election district, and it is slieged by George Kearas, of No. 3 like street, that they, knowingly and with fraudulent intentions, allowed repeasers to vote in their district. They gave ban in \$2,000 to appear again when wanted. Bernard C. Ryan was accused by Edward H. Heard, of 128 Monroe street, a "watcher," with having placed in the Assembly theget box a Bair Ukset instead of a McMahon ticket, which a voter had given him as one of the inspectors. William Colligan, of No. 58 Monroe street, became surety for the reappearance of the prisoners, and they left the Court rejoicing. ourned, and surrendered themselves to him.

THE CANVASSERS' MANDAMES

Judge Barnard's Mandamus-The Order Sustaining Judge Brady-Probable Appeal from

The subject of the peremptory mandamus granted by Judge Barnard, directing the Board of County Canvassers to count the vote for Aldermen at the late election, occupied for a long time vesterday preme Court, sitting in Chambers. The matter came up simply for settlement of the form of the order, Judge Brady, as will be remembered, having, when the case was first brought before him, denied the motion to quash the same.

Mr. Beach, on behalf of the Board of Canvassers.

stated that the Board had complied with the man-

Mr. Lawrence appearing for D. D. Conover a con digate for Alderman, on whose petition the mandamus was granted, made no technical objection to the mandamus, but did object to the affidavits of

mus was granted, made no technical objection to the mandamus, but did object to the affidavits of Thomas Coman and Jonn Hardy appearing on the record, claiming that the same were irrelevant.

After the exchange of a few fattaer observations between counsel the following

FORM OF ORDER

was finally agreed upon and signed by the Judge:—

A peremptory mandamus having been issued exparte by Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, sitting at a special term, dated November 18, 1871, said order being founded upon an affidavit of the relator herein dated on said day, and the respondents having duly appeared, in obedience to said writ, before the Hon. John R. Brady, one of the Justices of this Court, by William A. Beach, counsel for these respondents, and the retair also appearing before said Justice by Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., and Henry A. Clinton, his counsel, and the time to make return to saine writt being by order of the said Justice extended to the 28th of November, 1871, on behalf of said respondents, that said writ of mandamus be quashed and wholly set aside; and on reading on said motion the affidavits on behalf of said respondents of Thomas Coman, dated November 21, 1871, and of John Hardy, dated the 23d November, 1871, the relator objecting to portions of said affidavits as irreveiant, and on hearing said William A. Beach and Richard O'Gorman of counsel for said respondents, and said Henry L. Clinton and Aoraham R. Lawrence of counsel for the relator, it is ordered that the said motion to quash said writ of mandamus be and the same is hereby denied.

JOHN R. BRADY, Justice of Supreme Court.

APPRAL FERM THE RORDER.

It was subsequently stated that the members of

JOHN R. BRADY, Justice of Supreme Court.

APPRAL FROM THE ORDER.

It was subsequently stated that the members of the old Board of Aldermen would at once appeal from the above order. Meantime as the matter cannot possibly come before the Appellate Court before next January, it is not unlikely that the two Boards will organize on the 1st of January, and a lively time may be anticipated.

THE PACIFIC SQUAD 30N.

The United States War Ships California and Surragament on a Cruise to Hopolulu, South America, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, Tabili, &c .- A Good Plan to Relieve the

Shipwrecked Whalemen.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28, 1871.
The United States steamer California, Captain J. M. P. Chiz, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Wins low, commanding the Pacific Squadron, sailed to day for Honolulu. The sloop-of-war Narragansett, Commander Richard M. Meade, accompanied the flagship. They, will make a long cruise, first visiting the Sand-

wich islands, where they will remain six weeks, and from thence they will immediately proceed to Hilo, Tahiti, where they will make a brief call, and thence to Valparaiso, where they expect to arrive in March.
Atterwards they will visit the South American and
Mexican ports, and they expect to arrive here again
in July or August next year.
Both ships are short-handed, desertion having
been carried on to a serious extent and has been al-

been carried on to a serious used.

most general from all the ships.

At Honolulu they hope to be able to obtain seamen from the wrecked whalers of the Arctic fleet.

The Pensacola, Captain James M. Spotts, will sail men from the wrecked waters of the Arctic feet.

The Pensacola, Captain James M. Spotts, will sail
in a lew weeks for the southern ports.

The Saranac is at Magdalena kay, and is expected
here in a short time.

Rains are a source of intense pleasure to the Calformans, and they are considered to be worth militous to the agricultural interests of the State.

BEDFORD'S BOMBSHELLS.

The Case of Hagerty and Baulch, the Alleged Voucher Burners.

Motion to Quash the Indictment Denied.

NO BAIL TO BE ACCEPTED.

The "Iron Grasp of the Law" Not To Be Relaxed.

It will be remembered that, a few days ago, two motions were made in General Sessions, before Judge Bedford, in behalf of the two alleged stealers and burners of the city vouchers. Hagerty and Baulen. One motion was to quash the two indictments, the other to admit them to bail. These mo-tions were very ably argued by counsel for and against. The questions involved were most impor-tant to the interests of the whole community, and, indeed, excited the deepest public attention. After a most careful hearing of the arguments of counsel pro and con Judge Bedford reserved his opinion. That opinion he yesterday delivered, denying both motions. The strong hold the City Judge has taken upon the confidence of the citizens of New York will be streagmened by the fearless stand he has again taken in support of the administration of justice and the vindication of the law.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S DECISION. The Grand Jury have found two indictments against Hagerty and Baulch, one for an alleged burglary and the other for an alleged larceny. The pri oners, through their counsel, now ask this Court first to quash the indictments, and, failing in this motion, then they ask that they be balled. The motion to quash is based mainly upon the ground that there was not sufficient evidence before the Grand Jury to warrant their finding a true bill. It is well settled that a Grand Jury are only to hear evidence on benalt of the prosecution, and that the finding of an indictment is only in the nature of an inquiry or accusation which is afterwards to be tried and determined by a petit jury; and the Grand Jury are only to inquire upon their oaths whether there be sufficient cause to call upon the party to answer it. It is also laid down by high authority "that a Grand Jury ought to be thoroughly persuaded of the truth of an indictment, so far as their evidence goes, and not rest satisfied with remote probabilities—a doctrine that might be

far as their evidence goes, and not rest satisfied with remote probabilities—a doctrine that might be applied

TO VERY OPPRESSIVE PURPOSES."

Again, it is well settled that, unless a Grand Jury are as well satisfied of the guit of the accused, against whom they are to prefer an indictment, as they would desire to be were they called upon alterwards as petit jurors upon the same evidence to convict, they ought to disiniss the bill. For the purpose of this motion I hold that the credibility of witnesses, the sudiciency and manufaciency of their testimony, are questions peculiarly and solely within the province of a Grand Jury. And I HOLD THAT IF A GRAND JURY,

after seeing the witnesses and hearing their testimony, feet thoroughly persuaded of the truth of the charge so far as their testimony goes, and that their convictions are not based upon remote probabilities, they are bound under their oaths to Indict. After indictment found it becomes the duty of the District Attorney to try the prisoners before a petit jury, where, for the first time in the legal proceedings against them, the great question of guit or incoence is to be inquired into. In the present case, unquestionably, testimony was presented to the Grand Jury, and upon that testimony they saw it to find a true bill—thus asserting, as it were, as Grand Jurors to this community, that the testimony observed theoroughly persuaded them of instruct of the charge. This the Grand Jury had a pericet right to do, and, naving done so, the Court sneuld not interfere with their action.

The other grounds apan which counsel bases his motion I do not thank are well taken, and, there-

to do, and, naving done so, the Court should not interfere with their action.

The other grounds upon which counsel bases his motion I do not tains are well taken, and, therefore, the motion to quash is denied.

The MOIION TO BALL.

The prisoners, on being arrested, availed themselves of their statutory privilege—a preliminary examination. The investigation was most thorough—the prisoners were indeed ably defended and the people were represented by the District Attorney in person. Judge Dowling—the majistrate before whom the investigation was had—after listening to whom the five simple of the committee prisoners without ball, thereby asserting to this community that be, under his official that a crime had been committed, and, secondly, that a crime had been committed, and, sec that a crime had been committed, and, secondly, that there we probable cause to hold the prisoners. Following the action of the magistrate the Grand Jury have found an indetment, and the prisoners, through their counsel, now ask this Court to ball them, instened with deep attention to the argument of counsel, and must say, that while I concede his effort in behalf of his clients to be truly great, yet I do not thind any reason why I should differ from the magistrate, who, after a preliminary examination, committed the prisoners without ball. It is true that the question of ball rests entirely in the sound and honest discretion of the Court; and, in my and honest discretion of the Court; and, in my opinion, every Jadge vested with this power should wield it fearliessly and honorably, having in view the simple object of doing right—ever bearing in mind that white justice is once the State no injustices should be done the accused. A most villanous tee should be done the accused. A most villanous crime—stupendous and gigantic in its bearings—one which in its character has suilied the fair fame of this great city, outraging society and making, as it were, every citizen.

STAND AGHAST WITH ASTONISHMENT, is alleged to have been perpetrated. The prisoners were arresied and now stand indicted for that crime. It seems to me, considering all the circumstances and surroundings of this case, were I to bail the prisoners, and thus loosen in the singhtest mainer.

THE IRON GRASP OF THE LAW, I would not only prove recreant to my official oath, but would indeed be trifling with the sacred rights of society and the stern demands of justice. The motion is, therefore, denied. And yet, while I have denied the motion to admit to buil for the reasons denied the motion to admit to ball for the reasons stated, I am free to say that these prisoners have a constitutional right to a speedy trial, and should, therefore, unquestionably be tried at the earliest possible day; for, in my opinion, a longer delay in this case will not only work a severe hardship to the prisoners, but can in no way, as far as I can conceive, turner the ends of justice.

THE HARLEN COURT HOUSE TROUBLES

What Senator Genet Has to Say-Suits To Be Instituted Against His Slanderers-Genet's House and the Court House.

A HERALD reporter vesterday called upon Senator Genet, at his office on Broadway, and gained from with the building of the new Court House in Harlem and of his position in relation thereto. Mr. Genet was in company with Colonel Webster, of Harlem, who is a member of the committee of the Twelfth Ward Citizens' and Taxpayers' Association which was appointed to investigate the alleged HARRY GENET'S STATEMENT.

"As counsel to the Commission appointed to carry out the erection of the Court House-the commission consisted of William M. Tweed, John McQuade and Josiah Porter—I have, to a great extent, performed all the legal and counsellor duties which have been performed in the interest of the institution, and for the performance of those duties I presented my bill of \$6,000 and it was paid by the city. Mr. John Scallon was designated by the Commission as the contractor and builder for the Court House, and was to receive, as I understand it, a commission of ten per cent on all the contracts for building the same. The Commissioners purchased property on 128th street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for which they paid \$24,000, and which at that price was very cheap. There were six lots at work about eight or nine weeks ago. While acting as coupsel I assiste | Mr. Scalion in obtaining the amounts of his bills.

ENDORSING THE WARRANTS If any name appears in any way on the warrants it was at the request of Mr. Scallon only, not for any interest of my own that it was placed there. I went to the bank with Mr. Scallon to identify him and to endorse the warrant, and I do not know but that at the request of other parties who had bills I did the same thing for them. At the request of Mr. did the same thing for them. At the request of Mr. Scallon and one or two other parties I drew money once or twice on their warrants and delivered it to them. I am ready to respond to my signature whenever it appears upon the warrants, in the banks or at any other place.

I ADMIT ALL THIS,
so far as it is on paper. I acted thus simply for the accommonation of others.

"Previous to the election, understanding that there were likely to be accusations made agains, me of the kind which have appeared, by the people of

Hariem, I wens to mr. ureen, as the Comptroher's office, and said to him:—

'If anybody whatever comes here with complaints I wish you to state to them, from me, that I DESIRE A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION to be made by you. Mr. O'Conor, or any gentleman whom you may select.'

'Mr. Green told me that he did not pay much attention to these exparte statements; that they were the emanations undoubtedly of political excitements and that he attached no importance to them. Since that time

SLANDEROUS CIRCULARS

came out, making charges in black and white which are utterly unirue, and I denounce any man who will reiterate them as a coward and a liar.

"So far as it is said that I have received any consideration other than the \$5,000, every word, directly or indirectly, uttered against me is untrue. And so far as my knowledge goes, since the Commissioners had but one interest in the matter, that of the success of the building, I do not think they have been guilty of doing anything that was not right. But I had no intercourse with them other than as counsel." "But, Mr. Genet, rumor links the building of

"But, Mr. Genet, rumor links the building of A HOUSE OF YOUR OWN.

With the building of the Court House in some mysterious and unaccountable way, How is that?"

"I will say a word about that. I am building a house at 1:5th street and Fifth avenue. Mr. Scallon is my builder, and is an old and long-tried friend of mine. He agreed to build the house, and was to receive ten per cent to onld the house, He sent the bills to me. I paid them, and that is the only connection in the world that I had with the building. He is responsible for everything that was done in the crection of the house. "I propose now to take

house.

"I propose now to take
LEGAL MEANS
to make the men who have made these charges answer for them. I have tel it all pass until after the election; but now the thing must be oleared up. My character is at stake, and that or my family. I have consulted counsel to-day in regard to beginning.

"My duty is to set myself right before the people. I shall certainly prosecute him and every one of the committee on whom we can fasten the publishing of these charges. I defy any man that lives to produce one particle of proof showing that I have defrauded the city in this or in any other matter."

Colonel Webster said that he thought the publications copied from the circular referred to were not made to the livestigating Committee, of which he is a member, or or the Executive Committee of the Citizens' and Taxagers' Association. Mr. Adams had made them on his own responsibility, and was prompted by an old personal spile against Mr. Genet.

The Senator, in conclusion, said that he didn't believe there had been any evidence before

The Senarch, in conclusion, said that he didn't believe there had been any evidence before THE GRAND JURY that could implicate him. He thought also that they had acted unfairly in not placing him under examination and an not taking the testimony of more witnesses, instead of relying so much on eximate statements. 'They have discharged all of the witnesses to-day, and to-morrow I may be inducted. Who knows?"

OUR CITY RAILROADS.

The Fourth Avenue Railread.

We have at last a horse railroad in this city which has for its passengers clean cars and a decent time table, by which the running trips are made in the shortest time possible. The railroad referred to is the Fourth avenue line, with its route from the City Hall to Eighty-sixth street and return. This railnall to highly-sixth street and return. This take road is now periect, with but one exception, and that is where passengers in a late car for highly-sixth street have to get out and take a Third avenue car to reach a ferry, as take fourth avenue car stops at the Third record street depot. This mistake will, we hope, soon be remeated and then the line will be the best in the city. The time table is at follows:— A car starting from Eight, sixth street at any given time will have

9 minutes to Sixty-fourth street. 20 minutes to Forty-second street. 26 minutes to Tuirty-second street.

38 minutes to Houston street.
45 minutes to Canal street.
50 minutes to City fialt.
Returning from City Inail will have
6 minutes to Canal street.
13 minutes to Houston street.
20 minutes to Sixtecath street.
30 minutes to Thrty-second street.
30 minutes to Forty-second street.
41 minutes to Sixty-lourth street.
50 minutes to Eighty-sixth street.
All cars to and from the Grand Central Depot to the City Hall, thrty minutes.
The time from the Thirty-fourth street ferry to the City Hall sturry-three minutes precisely.

A Cure for Crowded Cars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-As I have been a constant reader of your paper for twenty-seven years, and know that you always ventilate the wrongs of the oppressed whenever they come under your observation, I desire to call have promised on several occasions to but on more cars to run from Harlem; but they have never done it. To see the way the people are carried up and down in those cars is a disgrace to the city. I have been a constant passenger up and down for five years every day, and I see a car carry as many as four or nive cars should carry. Every through car carries over one hundred passengers, eighteen or twenty on each platform, and nity or sixty inside, and, if one should get out, two or three will be sure to get in. It is easily seen, Mr. Editor, the reason why the company don't put on more cars; they can make one car do as much work as four should. Can the citizens of New York stand this much longer? No. They are now going to take measures shortly that will sweep this gigantic monopoly away. Our wives

Street.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you will give this a place in your valuable paper I am sure you will receive the thanks of a grateful people.

NEW YORK, NOV. 27, 1871. The Dangers of Third Avenue Cars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Sunday evening, at about seven o'clock, riding on Third avenue car-it was No. 141-the passengers witnessed the following scene, which I ask the favor of publishing in the columns of your paper:-A man, who apparently was slightly intoxicated. sumped on the platform in the Bowery, and difficulties arose between the conductor (whose number is 47) and himself about the fare; so that, after a very short conversation, the conductor ordered the man down, and the latter, not obeying the man down, and the latter, not obtying immediately this command, the conductor, with breast, which completely threw the man down from the platform and caused him to fall heavily on the track of the railway. The rough and most both hands, made a violent push at the man's bratal manner which this conductor showed in this case proved clearly that he was not fit for his place, and as only a short time ago a man had been killed by being knocked down from the car by a conductor the railway company ought to give better instructions to their conductors flow to behave in such cases. If a man happens to fall he might be, however, run over by another of the numerous cars running in the Bowery. Yours, truly,

New York, Nov. 27, 1871.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, will lecture to Captain Charles Hubbard, of Catenogue, Long Island, a survivor of the Arctic Ice horror, has reached home.

The Missourt Geological Bureau have elected applied Pompelly, of Harvard University, State W. A. Clarke, the venerable President of the Na-

tional Bank of Rhode Island, Newport, has been connected with that institution for fifty-three years, Captain D. H. Porter retires from the editorial chair of the Kansas City (Mo.) Bulletin, and is succeeded by Barton D. Jones, late of the indianapolis

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, editress of "Godey's Lady's Book," is eighty-four years old and still labors constantly at the work which has employed her for the last forty-four years. Captain John C. Brain, the last prisoner of the

war who was released from his place of imprison-ment in Brookiyn, by President Johnson in 1860, is lecturing in Georgia.

ment in Brooklyn, by President Jonnson in 1869, is lecturing in Georgia.

Charles A. Loring, a lawyer of St. Louis, has brought a libel suit against the Republican for publishing an item to the effect that he had been arrested for gambling.

Colonel William Halstead, of Trenton, N. J., exmember of Congress for the Second district and a life-long resident of Trenton, is dangerously like the returned from a visit to California about ten days ago, and has been sick about a week. Mr. Halstead is nearly eighty years of age, and has been one of the most prominent lawyers in the State.

The following named persons have arrived in Washington:—Senator Charles Sumner, of Massator Trumbull, of Ininois; Hons. D. P. Lowe, of Kansas; J. Il. Sypher, of Louislana; General Judson Kilpatirek, of New Jersey; Senator Ames, of Mississippi; General J. B. Kiddoo and Hon. Augustus Scheil, of New York.

ANOTHER KEROSENE MURDER.

On the 27th inst. Mary Ann Brown, aged thirtyfive, resulting at 95 hast Eighth street, received injuries from the explosion of a kerosene lamp which caused her death yesterday atternoon.

BROOKLYN'S REFORM

1 Visit to the Departments-Who Were Seen and What Was Said.

The Mayor Calm and the Street Commissioner Ready for the Investigating Committee About the Water Board Pay Roll-How an Inspector Lost a Tooth and the Effect of Eating Forty Ballots-A Breeze in the Citisens' Committee.

There were all kinds of rumors affoat yesterday about the City Hall and Court House in regard to the movements of the sub-committees of the two Reform Associations. It was positively asserted criminate certain officials; that these documents were in the hands of the Prosecuting Committees, and that the next step would be the arrest of those men against whom charges had been made. The anticipation of some STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS

had the effect of keeping the members of the press on the alert throughout the day. The HERALD reporters were in and out of the different departments, but to all outward appearance the wheels of the city government were making their regular revolutions, and those in charge of the machinery were at their posts of duty, quite regardless of the threatened storm which the reform committees were raising, Every effort was made to procure copies of the affidavit said to be in existence in regard to certain officials, but the members of the committees were very rett the kind in their possession, yet they intimated that arrests might be looked for in a short time. MAYOR KALBFLEISCH

was in his office, with a face as calm and placed as a summer sea, and busily engaged in preparing some official documents. There were no outward evidences of the severe struggle through which he has tions perceptible of the responsibility he is about to assume matrimonially. The Mayor's shoulders are pretty broad, and the weight of responsibility will have to be pretty heavy when he succumbs to it. He will assume the matrimonia yoke with a happy heart and be as jovial as ever under it. In his official capacity ne is visited daily by the reform committees and his counsel is sought upon the affairs of the city government, for no one is better posted in regard to the extravagance of the different departments than he is. He assured the reporter of the HERALD just before he closed his office that there was nothing which would be of in-

THE STREET COMMISSIONES. Mr. Robert Furey was at his post of duty as usual. It is a well known fact he has no very great affection or veneration for the Mayor, and will probably be much pleased when the newly elected chief of the city government is permanently located in the official chair. Mr. Furey stated that as yet he had received no official visitation as yet he had received no official visitation from the sub-committees of the reform associations, but was ready at any time to furnish them all the information in regard to the business of the department. This he would do willingly, and, furthermore, if they were unable to employ a clerk he would furnish one of two for them. It was, he added, a well known fact that he was nothing more than a clerk to the Common Council, and had no power to spend five cents without being authorized by that body to do so.

THE WATER BOARD

Was also visited by a representative of the Herald, Mr. Fowler, President of the Board, remarked that he did not even think it worth while to contrained the scandalous reports which had been direculated concerning that department, I had been direculated that he had a large number of sinecures and a secret pay foll, but this he had denied before, and now courted an official investigation.

THE MISFORTUNES OF CANVASSERS.

Several parties who recently acted as canvassers of election were standing about in the vicinity of the thail chatting over the events of the past two or three days, and ine probability of the conviction of the parties under arrest for election trauds. One of the inspectors had lost a tooth, and his companies and, "Jim, how did you one that tooth ?" the sub-committees of the reform

of election were standing about in the vicinity of
the hall chatting over the events of the past two or
three days, and the probability of the conviction of
the parties under arrest for election frauds. One of
the inspectors had lost a tooth, and his companies
said, "Jim, now did you lose that tooth?"
The Haven't you heard?
CHARLEY—Heard! No. How should I hear?
JIM—Well, I'l tell you privately and confidentially if you won't say anything.
CHARLEY—All right. Jim; I won't say anything.
JIM—Well, I broke that tooth out trying to pull a
nail out of a bailot box on election days of could
stuff it. The regular opening was not arge enough
to get the tickets in as last as I wanted to.
Charley did not say whether he placed implicit
conlidence in the statement of Jim or not.
Another inspector looked a little paic, probably
for the want of an 'eye-opener," and the inquiry
was made as to what alied ham.
He replied that he had not felt very well since
election day. He supposed that the forty bailots no
had eaten to defeat a certain candidate in his ward
had disagreed with him. He remarked that he
would be tectorally blowed if he would ever eas
forty bailots again to deleat or elect any man.

mad disagreed with him. He remarked that we would be teetotally blowed if he would ever east rorty ballots again to defeat or elect any man. The Prosecution of first electron Fraudo Casma. The Cutzens' Reform Committee, or some of them at least, are of the opinion that the parties accused of election frauds will not be properly and promptly presecuted, and there was quite a hitle treeze over the matter in the secret session of the committee. Mr. William W. Goodrich has the reputation of having offered a resolution to the effect that no more papers be turned over to the Grand Jury while District Attorney S. D. Morris was the prosecuting correct. Some thought his was an attempt to delay

District Attorney of the county. Mr. Goodrich's resolution was tabled.

A VISIT TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.
The Prosecuting Committee of the association visited the office of Mr. Morris, in the Court House, yesterday morning, and had a lengthy interview with him in regard to the prosecution of the parties accused. The District Attorney assured the gentlemen that he should do his duty in the premises without fear or favor; that it was his intention to prosecute the accused at once; that the evidence was in the hands of the Grand Jury, and the mea would be promptly brought up for trial. With this the committee appeared to be well satisfied.

Meeting of the Rink Committee.

The Rink Reform Committee met last night at their rooms, 867 Fulton street, Mr. Hutchinson, the chairman, presiding. correspondence between the Tax Collector Mr. Isaac Badeau and the suo-committee on Tax the Tax Collector, asking to be furnished with certain accounts in his office. His reply was as fol-

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTED.

ROOM 7 CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, NOV. 25, 1571.)

Mesers. ALLEN and CHILTENDEN:—
GENTLEMEN—Your note of the 25th inst, received and contents noted. The list of books kept in any office is long, if you include the tax has and assessments which were over one thousand during last year) all of which are kept. But I suppose you refer more especially to cash and account books.

We keep cash taxes (current), cash taxes (arrears), cash assignments, cash redemptions.

The gash books quitain an account of all receipts. Returns are hindle from the cash books of which an account is kept and receipts taken from city and county treasurers. The bookkeeper keeps the account between the Collector and Comptroller. The count ness of tims department is so extensive and intricate that a personal interview would probably give you more satisfaction than any information 1 can possibly give you more satisfaccount between the Collector and Comptroller. The outgless of this department is so extensive and intricate that a personal interview would probably give you more satisfaction than any information I can possibly give you in answer to your note. If you will fix your own time I shall be pleased to meet you at my slibe and give you all the facilities in my power in the prosecution of your labors.

Any other information you require will be prompily furnished by yours, respectfully,

ISAAC BADEAU, Collector.

In secret session the committee received from its sub-committe, for publication, an an address to the people of Brooklyn, which was adopted and ordered to be printed. The committee then adjourned.

SENATOR MORTON ROBBED.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, was passing into the ratiroad depot from the ferryboat in Jersey City last evening, en route to Washington, when he was relieved of his pocketbook, containing between five hundred and six hundred dollars. As the passengers were entering the gate there was a great crush and the pic kpocket took advantage of it. Officer Hartiev searched the depot soon afterward, but the Inief had returned to Now York, whence he had "spotted" and "piped" the Senator.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFRAY. At cight o'clock last night an altereation took

place between Philip Smith and Samuel Nicholson. which Nicholson drew a revolver and fired at Smith, the ball entering his thigh. After committing the assault Nicholson made his escape, and is still at large. at their residence, No. 246 Eaxter street, during

M'ALISTER'S LAST LEAP.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 28, 1871. William McAlister, who was recently stabbed in the neck at a ball at Bowling Green, Mo., by Captain Hendricks, Assistant Secretary of the Sta